難関私立大　英語

この講座は，MARCH・関関同立〜早慶上智を想定した難関大学を志望する生徒のための講座です。

夏期講習でも何も変わらないのが，根本の英語力を底上げすること。それには，予習→授業→復習のサイクルと，復習の際の音読十回と単語の暗記です。

一方で，それに加えて，対策がしづらい正誤問題も扱っていきます。正誤問題の頻出のポイントを取り上げていきますので，お楽しみに。

肘井　学

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第１講　難関私立大英語長文①

ポイント

【1】対比の発見
【2】抽象の発見
【3】同形反復

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

I'd believed that the high rate of young adults living with their parents in Japan and South Korea was indicative of the lingering influence of Confucianism in these two countries. (　1　) What's behind this shift?

Having reviewed several reports on the phenomenon, I've come up with four possible causes; economics, education, welfare, and religious and family culture. Economics has been the biggest contributing factor to the situation. Financial independence has become difficult for young people who face rising real estate prices and deteriorating employment conditions from the worldwide recession that originated in the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis. (　2　) Not leaving the nest is only natural for young people on a tight budget who are unwilling to give up the luxury of having family members do household chores for them.

(　3　) Many young people live with their parents because they want to receive a higher education (or their parents want them to), even if it implies a significant financial burden. The prolonging education process, with many continuing on to graduate school, is, in a sense, a countermeasure against unemployment. In terms of welfare benefits, in the U.K., there is the

problem of becoming ineligible for certain social security once one leaves their parents' home. Meanwhile, there are some who believe that the generous unemployment benefits in France rob young people of the motivation to work.

NOTE

（　4　）In Italy and France, for example, the courts have often ruled that parents are obligated to look after the welfare of their children until they gain employment or become married, even if they are adults. In Spain, which has a high parent-adult child cohabitation rate, there seems to be no specific term that refers to grown children living with their parents. Apparently, this is because in Spain, such a practice is not considered out of the ordinary. A possible reason for this is the influence of Catholicism.

A family-centric way of life, including going to church together on Sundays, runs deep among devoutly Catholic populations. And Catholicism, of course, is very prominent in Italy. Many of you may associate Catholicism with the big Southern Italian families of Naples and Sicily. Here noteworthy phenomenon. The majority of e-mails I receive from EU nations seeking advice on *hikikomori*, (shut-ins) are from Italy. Italian psychiatrists apparently have a great interest in the issue. It appears that Italy, following in the steps of Japan and South Korea, is on its way to becoming a major shut-in nation.

NOTE

In any society, there are bound to be young people who are maladaptive. It is just that the shape of this maladaptiveness depends on social and cultural contexts.（　5　）And in societies that emphasize the importance of family over the individual, the numbers of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) and cases of social withdrawal increase. This is a structural problem that surpasses the pathology of individuals or of society. The establishment of an effective support system for such people and the amassing of various related know-how is no longer just a challenge specific to Japan. As an advanced *hikikomori* nation, we are responsible for developing solutions that will contribute to the well being of the international community.

[Trend of ‘big baby’ adult children living with parents goes global by Tamaki Saito, Mainichi Japan, March 30, 2010]

NOTE

A. 上の文章の空所（　1　）～（　5　）を埋めるのに最も適切なものを次の（a)～(f）よりそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。なお，同じ選択肢は二回使わないこと。また，選択肢には一つ余分なものが含まれている。

(a) In societies that value independence, the number of young homeless populations rises.

(b) We might uphold independence as an ideal, but it cannot be achieved if there's no work.

(c) But living with one's parents is now a worldwide trend; in other words, the world is becoming increasingly like Japan.

(d) Until we begin to understand societies and cultures in more complex ways, our understanding of ourselves and others will remain limited.

(e) In addition, in industrialized nations, there is a trend of people staying in school for longer periods of time.

(f) Surprisingly, the law is on the side of young adults who stay at home.

B. (6)～(10）の後に続くのに最も適切な表現を（a)～(d）よりそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

(6) The author of this article thinks that

(a) many young adults live with their parents in East Asian countries because of ancient Chinese influence.

(b) many different reasons converge together to support why many young people do not leave their parents' homes.

(c) the Confucian influence is seen not just in Asian countries but also in Western countries in recent years.

(d) worldwide economic depression helped to make family ties stronger in many homes around the world.

(7) According to this article, more people decide to go to a graduate school nowadays because

(a) they have found the joy of learning in their undergraduate education.

(b) they can live with their parents longer if they have a higher educational degree.

(c) they can apply for a social security that helps with their financial management.

(d) they are unable to find a good job before they graduate.

(8) According to the article, in some Western countries,

(a) parents have to make sure that their children can start a family of their own.

(b) parents have to take care of their children until they become fully independent.

(c) parents receive little support from the government if they are robbed of their work.

(d) people are unable to leave their parents' homes due to strict religious restrictions.

(9) The author of this article argues that

(a) the increase of ill-adapted young people today is the sole responsibility of the individuals and families concerned.

(b) it is entirely a cultural problem that young adults continue to live with their parents for such a long time.

(c) young people alone should not be to blame for the difficulty they have in adapting to society.

(d) political situations need to be improved to solve the problems of increasing shut-ins in society.

(10) According to the author,

(a) Japan can take the lead in solving the problems of increasing shut-ins in today's societies.

(b) Japan is unique in its decisive attitude to tackle the problems of increasing shut-ins.

(c) emphasizing the importance of family values will help people become more independent.

(d) problems of maladaptativeness are seen everywhere and thus should not be such a big deal.

復習テスト　　第１講

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. 福祉

① warfare　② weird　③ warranty　④ welfare

2. 自立

① independence　② impact

③ imitation　④ imperial

3. 悪化させる

① demand　② dominate　③ deteriorate　④ determine

4. 不況

① reward　② recession　③ rival　④ return

5. 延長する

① period　② penalty　③ prolong　④ prepare

6. ぜいたく

① liability　② lure　③ lingering　④ luxury

7. 資格のない

① immigrant　② ineligible　③ illegal　④ illegible

8. 著名な

① peer　② plural　③ prominent　④ permanent

9. 大多数

① majority　② moderate　③ medicate　④ minority

10. 強調する

① sympathize　② emphasize　③ optimistic　④ pessimistic

NOTE

第２講　難関私立大英語長文②

ポイント

【1】抽象の発見
【2】譲歩⇒逆接⇒主張
【3】第Ⅱ文型のＣに形容詞

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

The idea of getting another animal following the death of a beloved pet is (イ) one that will most likely surface soon enough. This subject is practically taboo in the initial phase of grieving, when the permanence of the loss is only starting to (1) sink in. Before long, however, the grieving person starts encountering the expectation to get over the loss. Getting over it is not always the point, and adopting a new pet is not always the answer. The period following the death of a pet is a good time to think and evaluate choices; there is certainly no point in rushing into action right away. If and when the longing for animal companionship proves stronger than the desire to avoid (A) a new attachment, the next step is to assess getting another pet.

Is the ability to fully love another pet in doubt because the pain of the loss was so great? No one is in position to fully enjoy the gift of a new pet if he or she is still (2) consumed with pain. Lost things almost inevitably become idealized, but by recalling all aspects of life with the lost pet we can remember beyond idealization and adequately integrate love, sadness, anger, and other feelings. Have the rewards of pet ownership been greater than the sacrifices? Are there other people involved whose feelings and opinions

should be considered?

NOTE

Even if there is agreement in principle on the idea of getting a new pet, there may still be significant differences as to such details as what kind to get and when to get it. Finding out what others think and want should be done (3) sensitively and slowly, taking care to avoid creating pressure, guilt and tension.

The pain involved in losing a pet can be severe, but this pain can produce many good things. (B) Successful grief work releases the capacity to love again, which in turn enables us to risk future losses for the benefit of new attachments. When the promise of a new relationship (4) outweighs the risk of future pain, people are ready to reconsider the decision never to have another pet. Probably the biggest obstacle to such a transition is guilt at investing in a new relationship as though it betrays the lost one. It is sometimes difficult to combine the deep yearning for what was lost with the search for (C) fulfillment in a new relationship.

NOTE

Many people who have had pets find it difficult to imagine living without the company of animals; for them the decision to adopt a pet following a loss is very easy. Others decide while their pets are still alive that they like animals but no longer wish to share their homes with them after this one. For them, too, the decision may be easy. But for many others, maybe the majority of former pet owners, the decision-making process is complicated. The important thing to keep in mind is that adopting a new pet is the easy part; choosing to care for the animal for years to come is the real decision.

［Reproduced from Loving and Losing a Pet by Michael Stern, published by Jason Aronson, Inc.. © Jason Aronson, Inc., 1998］

NOTE

問１　下線部（イ）が指し示す語句を書きなさい。

問２　下線部（1)～(4）の意味に最も近いものを（a)～(d）からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

（1）（a）be felt deeply　（b）be gradually lessened
（c）be slowly diminished　（d）be tentatively addressed

（2）（a）contained in　（b）exposed to
（c）finished with　（d）overcome by

（3）（a）logically　（b）moderately
（c）sensibly　（d）tactfully

（4）（a）is clearer than　（b）is greater than
（c）is related to　（d）is subsequent to

問３　下線部（A)～(C）の意味に最も近いものを（a)～(d）からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

（A）（a）a sense of uncertainty surrounding the purchase of a new pet
（b）a sentiment of affection towards a newly acquired pet
（c）the need to look after another pet following the death of a previous one
（d）the temptation to acquire a new pet in order to lessen the feeling of loneliness

(B) (a) Efforts bringing the feeling of sadness following the death of one’s pet under control

(b) Efforts leading to a sense of guilt being shared equally among family members

(c) Efforts resulting in increased mental pain long after the loss of one’s pet

(d) Efforts to make the memory of the former pet fade away

(C) (a) achievement of an emotional bond

(b) appreciation of hard work

(c) enjoyment of daily pleasure

(d) understanding of the meaning of life

問４　次の１～５について，本文の内容に合うものはＴを，合わないものはＦを書きなさい。

1. The biggest difficulty in the decision to get a new pet after the loss of the former one is how to persuade the family members to take care of it.

2. Following the death of a pet, getting a new one is not necessarily the sole course of action.

3. The experience of loving and losing a pet can give us an opportunity to reflect on our life and recover the ability to love a new pet in spite of potential disappointments.

4. The feelings of guilt following the loss of one’s beloved pet can be overcome by idealizing the past relationship with it.

5. Most of those who have experienced losing a pet find the decision to adopt a new one relatively undemanding.

復習テスト　第２講

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. 浮上する

① subject　② submarine　③ surface　④ surround

2. 最初の

① inundate　② initial　③ irrelevant　④ internal

3. 永続性

① permeate　② pinpoint　③ pedal　④ permanence

4. 評価する

① evaluate　② elevate　③ evasion　④ eventual

5. 愛着

① appearance　② amount　③ attachment　④ appointment

6. 統合する

① intern　② immortal　③ ideology　④ integrate

7. 犠牲

① serendipity　② servant　③ seduce　④ sacrifice

8. 障害

① oblivion　② obligation　③ obstacle　④ opponent

9. 複雑な

① counterpart　② commemorate

③ common　④ complicated

NOTE

第３講　難関私立大英語長文③

ポイント

【1】数量詞の名詞用法
【2】呼応
【3】不定詞の主語

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

The radiation from the sun heats the surface of the Earth, which (ア) in turn heats the air above it, causing it to rise. Air above a warm part of the planet will rise faster than the surrounding cooler air, so more air slides in (イ) to take its place in the low-pressure void left behind. So wind is born. And (1) that is the heart of the weather machine: heat and pressure differences bring cyclones, depressions, thunderstorms and hurricanes, all blown across the surface of the globe by the wind.

But if wind is the engine of the weather, water is the fuel. Our weather (ウ) consists of a constant interplay of water as vapor, liquid and solid ice. Like the formation process of rain, snow and storm, (2) so much depends on water molecules changing from one state to the other that it is not surprising to find that our planet lies at precisely the right distance from the sun for water to exist in all three states at the same time. Alone among the planets of the solar system, Earth has average temperature and pressure that are very close to what scientists call the ‘triple point’ of water — the combination of temperature and pressure at which water can exist in all three of its physical states. (3) This property of our planet is one which allows us to exist.

NOTE

Warm air, dry air, cold air and wet air all behave in different ways, and it is those qualities of air that make it move and drive the engine of the weather. Although it may not seem obvious, moist air is less dense than dry air, and so will always tend to rise above it. This is because of a very simple piece of physics. A water molecule is made up of one oxygen atom and two hydrogen atoms (H_2O). Because hydrogen atoms are the smallest and lightest atoms that exist, a molecule of H_2O is much lighter than a molecule of either oxygen (O_2) or nitrogen (N_2), which are what dry air consists of. In moist air, water-vapor molecules have replaced some of the oxygen or nitrogen molecules, one for one, so any given volume of moist air contains more lightweight molecules than does the same volume of dry air, and therefore it is lighter and less dense.

NOTE

Warm air is less dense than cold air because, when they are warm, all air molecules are more active, move around more and take up more space — the air expands. Thus a given volume of warm air will simply contain fewer molecules than that of cold air, so it will be less dense.

In short, if there is warm, moist air it is going to move up and, at its very simplest, all of our various forms of weather have that single action at their heart: the air rises, in comes the wind below; as the air rises further it cools, the water vapor condenses to cloud and down comes the rain. That’s all there is to it.

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A. 本文中の下線部（ア～ウ）の文中での意味に最も近いものを, それぞれ下記（a ～ d）の中から一つ選びなさい。

（ア）in turn

a. orderly　　b. smoothly　　c. then　　d. hardly

（イ）to take its place

a. to expand the place　　b. to empty the place

c. to influence the place　　d. to occupy the place

（ウ）consists of

a. is condensed into　　b. is composed of

c. is proved to be　　d. is transformed to

B. 本文中の二重下線部（1,3）の文中での意味に最も近いものを, それぞれ下記（a ～ d）の中から一つ選びなさい。二重下線部（2）は，日本語に訳しなさい。

（1）<u>that is the heart of the weather machine</u>

a. that is the major influence of the sun on the weather

b. that is the essential place where a variety of weather is observed

c. that is the central mechanism that produces a variety of weather

d. that is the major reason why weather makes us feel strong emotions

（3）<u>This property of our planet</u>

a. The property of Earth that its distance from the sun makes it full of life

b. The property of Earth that it surprises us to find that water changes its states

c. The property of Earth that its temperature and pressure allow human beings to exist in this world

d. The property of Earth that its temperature and pressure allow water to exist in all three of its physical states

C. 次の問い（1 ～ 3）の答えとして最も適当なものを，それぞれ下記（a ～ d）の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) What does the author compare water to?

a. The author compares it to the weather.

b. The author compares it to the engine fuel.

c. The author compares it to the weight of air.

d. The author compares it to the hydrogen and oxygen.

(2) Why does moist air tend to rise above dry air?

a. Because moist air is warmer than dry air.

b. Because molecules of dry air are less dense than those of moist air.

c. Because moist air contains more lightweight molecules than dry air.

d. Because molecules of moist air are more active and move around more than those of dry air.

(3) Why does the author end the passage with “That’s all there is to it”?

a. Because he would like to clarify that heat and pressure differences prevent hurricanes.

b. Because he would like to point out that the rising air makes it rain.

c. Because he would like to point to the inefficiency of the weather machine.

d. Because he would like to emphasize the simplicity of the process by which various forms of weather take place.

復習テスト　　第３講

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. 放射線
① revoke　② retention　③ radiation　④ reinforcement

2. 燃料
① feminine　② fluid　③ federal　④ fuel

3. 〜から成る
① communicate with　② consist of
③ consist in　④ coincidence with

4. 粒子
① moment　② melancholy　③ mentality　④ molecule

5. 温度
① trivial　② tremendous　③ telepathy　④ temperature

6. 特質
① property　② penalty　③ pinpoint　④ period

7. 原子
① admire　② adorn　③ atom　④ admit

8. 湿った
① liquid　② solid　③ wicked　④ moist

9. 濃い
① dent　② doom　③ deed　④ dense

第４講　正誤問題演習

＊次の英文の間違っている箇所を①～④の中からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

（1）①In the mid-eighteenth century, one of the main ②product produced by ③English workers was cloth, ④especially cotton cloth.

（2）The Industrial Revolution ①began in England ②around 1750, and then spread ③gradually to ④another European countries.

（3）①Naming after the principal and most powerful of the Roman gods, Jupiter is ②twice as massive as all the ③rest of the planets in our system ④combined.

（4）If a European person ①from the Middle Ages ②is somehow magically transported to ③the early 1700s, she would see people living and working in familiar ④ways.

（5）①Though humans ②long believed that the immensity of the oceans could absorb waste ③without any consequence, we now know that everything that we throw into the oceans ④pollute them.

（6）UNESCO is helping ①opening up an avenue ②of sustainable development ③focused on human beings and ④based on respecting the rights of humans and democratic principles.

(7) I have ①never met as ②an influential teacher ③as the high school teacher ④who taught us mathematics.

(8) Although humans today ①obtain about 20% of their protein from animal-based products, this ②may need to drop ③to just 5% by 2050 to feed the extra 2 billion people ④expecting to be alive then, warn some of the world's leading water experts.

NOTE

(9) The WHO ①says that ②eighty percents of children ③who are not vaccinated against preventable diseases ④live in 10 countries in Africa and Southeast Asia.

(10) Allan Goodman was concerned that American students are not ①developing the skills they will need to ②succeed in a global ③workforce, and he called on US educators to step up efforts to send more students ④with abroad.

(11) A concrete area on London's South Bank ①beloved by skateboarders that has ②appeared in countless magazines and films ③are going to be closed ④down.

(12) The best ①view of the fireworks in Disneyland is from Main Street in front of Sleeping Beauty's Castle, and ②almost of the Fantasyland rides close ③down during fireworks and reopen ④afterwards.

(13) Badminton ①has long been ②in the shadow of tennis and lacks the latter's media profile, television coverage and finances. However, ③the sport ④remains optimistically about its future.

(14) The impressions a child receives from his environment during ①the first years of life ②influences his intellectual development and character very basically. So, the impressions of childhood ③are responsible for whether a person can enjoy the beauty of nature ④or not.

（15）Florence Nightingale’s childhood was ①steeped in Scripture. Her mother read ②the Bible ③loud to her daughters ④first thing every morning.

（16）Whether the controversial membership policy of the prestigious golf club ①will be modified ②so that women can join as regular members ③depend on the size of the profit they ④would bring to the club.

NOTE

(17) She accused lawmakers ①who opposed new laws ②in hypocrisy, ③saying their decisions ④were actually based on cold calculation about money offered by some special business interests.

(18) The word “science” ①once meant knowledge of any department of learning. Not until the nineteenth century ②its meaning tended to be restricted ③to the systematic study of the natural world. Early scientists were usually ④called “natural philosophers”.

(19) The key ①of training for a marathon is variation. You ②should not be running the same distance ③at the same monotonous pace. Put in a few ④five, ten, or twenty kilometer races to motivate yourself.

(20) I was ①deep in conversation with my friend, but ②keeping an eye on my daughter, ③who I noticed was so ④eagerly to play on a swing.

(21) ①Even she had no ②formal training in art, she became very ③famous for her ④paintings of Japanese women.

(22) More than 90% ①of corn fields in the U.S. ②are now used to ③growing genetically ④engineered crops.

(23) ①That the ②continuing significance of religion in late modern society is ③at odds as much of contemporary theory ④is due to many factors.

（24）①Everywhere was the inadequacy of contemporary medical technique more apparent than ②in its handling of the threat presented by the plague. ③A few physicians noticed that rats came out of their holes ④at times of plague, but they did not associate them with disease.

NOTE

復習テスト　　第４講

＊次の英文の間違っている箇所を①～④の中からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

1. With its rich ①volcanic soil and ②ideal farming conditions, Hawaii is ③the only U.S. state that ④grow coffee commercially.

2. The ①increasing number of vehicles and the widespread ②use of loud-speakers are two of the ③majority causes of urban noise ④pollution.

3. ①In spite scientific developments, ②many aspects of the brain are still not ③fully understood ④in the 21st century.

4. The company carried out ①a survey three ②times last year to ③look if their customers were satisfied ④with their products.

5. ①For the Aztec people of Central America, chocolate was not ②just a favorite food — it also ③was an important role in their religious and social ④lives.

6. She says that lack of access prevents people with disabilities ①from taking part ②in many ③everyday activities that other people take ④as granted.

7. It was ①rude of me to ②have opened my mouth without taking ③account into who ④was present.

8. I don’t want you to go, ① either, but it ② seems that we don’t really have ③ some choice in ④ the matter.

9. ① How I liked about this book was ② the author’s description of the ③ rapidly changing post-war world in ④ the early 70s.

第１講　解答

<解答>

A.　（1）c　（2）b　（3）e　（4）f　（5）a

B.　（6）b　（7）d　（8）b　（9）c　（10）a

<全訳>

日本と韓国で親と同居している若年層の割合が高いことが，この二か国で儒教の影響が長引いていることを示しているのだと信じていた。しかし，自分の親と同居することは, 今や世界的傾向だ。すなわち, 世界はますます日本のようになりつつあるのだ。この変化の向こうに何があるのか。

この現象の複数の報告を見直すと，四つの可能性がある要因を思いついた。経済，教育，福祉，宗教や家族の文化だ。経済は，この状況の最大の要因であった。値上がりする不動産価格や，アメリカのサブプライム住宅ローン危機に端を発した世界的不況から生じる雇用状況の悪化に直面する若者にとって，経済的自立は難しいことだった。私たちは自立を理想としているが，仕事がなければ自立をすることはできない。家族に身の回りのことをやってもらうというぜいたくをやめようとしない厳しい財政状況の若者にとって，実家から離れないことはごく当然のことである。

さらに，先進国では，より長期間人々が学校に通うという傾向がある。多くの若者が親と同居しているのは，より高度な教育を受けることが，たとえ大きな財政的負担を意味するとしても，そうすることを望んでいる（あるいは親が望んでいる）からだ。多くの人が大学院に進学するという延長された教育過程は，ある意味で，失業への対抗策である。イギリスでは，福利厚生の観点で，一度実家を離れると，ある社会保障の資格がなくなるという問題がある。一方で，フランスの寛大な失業給付が原因で，若者は働く動機を失っていると信じる人もいる。

驚くべきことに，法律は引きこもりの若年層を保護するものだ。例えば，イタリアやフランスでは，たとえ子供が成人していても，仕事につくか結婚するまで，親は子供の福利の面倒を見る義務があると，裁判所がよく裁定したものだ。スペインでは，親と成人した子供の同居率が高いが，大人になった子供が親と同居することを表す特定の言葉がないように思える。明らかに，これは，そのような習慣がスペインでは普通ではないとは考えられていないからだ。この理由として考えられるのは，カトリックの影響だ。

家族中心の生活様式，例えば毎週日曜日に一緒に礼拝に行くといったことは，敬虔

なカトリック教徒に深く根付いているものだ。もちろんカトリックはイタリアではとても重要である。多くの人がカトリックといえば，ナポリやシチリアといった南イタリアの大家族を連想するかもしれない。ここで注目すべき現象がある。私が EU 諸国から受け取る引きこもりのアドバイスを求めた e メールの大多数が，イタリアからのものだ。イタリアの精神科医は，この問題に，明らかに大きな興味を示す。思うに，イタリアは日本や韓国の後に続いて，大きな閉鎖的な国になる途中であるのかもしれない。

　どの社会でも，適応できない若者はいるに違いない。この不適応の状態は，社会的・文化的背景によって決まるだけのことだ。自立を重んじる社会では，若者のホームレス人口が増加している。そして，個人よりも家族の重要性を強調する社会では，就学・就労・職業訓練のいずれも行っていない若者（NEET）の人数や，引きこもりの事例数が増えている。これは，個人や社会が抱える病的状況を越えた構造的な問題である。そのような人に対する効果的な支援制度の確立や，様々な関連するノウハウを蓄積することは，もはや日本特有の課題ではない。引きこもりの先進国として，私たちには国際社会の繁栄に貢献する解決策を構築する責任がある。

第１講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	indicative	指示する，示す
2	linger	だらだら長引く
3	Confucianism	儒教
4	phenomenon	現象
5	come up with	思いつく
6	welfare	福祉
7	contributing	原因となる
8	real estate	不動産
9	deteriorate	悪化する
10	recession	不況
11	originate in	～に端を発する
12	mortgage	住宅ローン
13	budget	予算
14	be unwilling to	すすんで～しない
15	luxury	ぜいたく
16	household chore	家事
17	imply	意味する
18	burden	負担
19	prolong	延長する
20	graduate school	大学院
21	countermeasure	対抗策
22	in terms of	～の観点で
23	ineligible	資格がない
24	meanwhile	一方で
25	generous	寛大な
26	court	裁判所
27	be obligated to do	～する義務がある
28	cohabitation	共同生活，同居
29	devoutly	敬虔に
30	prominent	重要だ
31	associate A with B	A を B と連想する
32	noteworthy	注目に値する
33	psychiatrist	精神科医
34	be bound to do	必ず～する
35	maladaptive	不適応の
36	context	背景
37	emphasize	強調する
38	withdrawal	引きこもり
39	surpass	越える
40	amass	蓄積する

第１講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

I'd believed that the high rate of young adults living with their parents in Japan and South Korea was indicative of the lingering influence of Confucianism in these two countries. But living with one's parents is now a worldwide trend; in other words, the world is becoming increasingly like Japan. What's behind this shift?

Having reviewed several reports on the phenomenon, I've come up with four possible causes; economics, education, welfare, and religious and family culture. Economics has been the biggest contributing factor to the situation. Financial independence has become difficult for young people who face rising real estate prices and deteriorating employment conditions from the worldwide recession that originated in the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis. We might uphold independence as an ideal, but it cannot be achieved if there's no work. Not leaving the nest is only natural for young people on a tight budget who are unwilling to give up the luxury of having family members do household chores for them.

In addition, in industrialized nations, there is a trend of people staying in school for longer periods of time. Many young people live with their parents because they want to receive a higher education (or their parents want them to), even if it implies a significant financial burden. The prolonging education process, with many continuing on to graduate school, is, in a sense, a countermeasure against unemployment. In terms of welfare benefits, in the U. K., there is the problem of becoming ineligible for certain social security once one leaves their parents' home. Meanwhile, there are some who believe that the generous unemployment benefits in France rob young people of the motivation to work.

Surprisingly, the law is on the side of young adults who stay at home. In Italy and France, for example, the courts have often ruled that parents are obligated to look after the welfare of their children until they gain employment or become married, even if they are adults. In Spain, which has a high parent-adult child cohabitation rate, there seems to be no specific term that refers to grown children living with their parents. Apparently, this is

because in Spain, such a practice is not considered out of the ordinary. A possible reason for this is the influence of Catholicism.

A family-centric way of life, including going to church together on Sundays, runs deep among devoutly Catholic populations. And Catholicism, of course, is very prominent in Italy. Many of you may associate Catholicism with the big Southern Italian families of Naples and Sicily. Here noteworthy phenomenon. The majority of e-mails I receive from EU nations seeking advice on *hikikomori*, (shut-ins) are from Italy. Italian psychiatrists apparently have a great interest in the issue. It appears that Italy, following in the steps of Japan and South Korea, is on its way to becoming a major shut-in nation.

In any society, there are bound to be young people who are maladaptive. It is just that the shape of this maladaptiveness depends on social and cultural contexts. In societies that value independence, the number of young homeless populations rises. And in societies that emphasize the importance of family over the individual, the numbers of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) and cases of social withdrawal increase. This is a structural problem that surpasses the pathology of individuals or of society. The establishment of an effective support system for such people and the amassing of various related know-how is no longer just a challenge specific to Japan. As an advanced *hikikomori* nation, we are responsible for developing solutions that will contribute to the well-being of the international community.

第２講　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　解答

＜解答＞

問 1. an idea　　　問 2.（1）a　　（2）d　　（3）d　　（4）b

問 3.（A）b　　（B）a　　（C）a

問 4. 1. F　　2. T　　3. T　　4. F　　5. F

＜全訳＞

　最愛のペットが亡くなった後に別の動物を飼おうという考えは，すぐに浮かんでくる可能性がとても高いものだ。この話題は，悲観にくれる最初の段階，つまり永遠に続く喪失感がようやく実感されてきたときには，ほぼタブーとされることだ。しかしながら，間もなく，悲しみにくれる人が喪失を乗り越える期待に面と向かい始める。それを乗り越えることは必ずしも重要なわけではなく，新しいペットを飼うことが必ずしも正解であるというわけではない。ペットを亡くしたその後の期間は，選択肢を考えて評価する良い時だ。すぐに行動しても，確実に意味がない。動物との交わりを強く望む気持ちが，新しい愛情を避ける気持ちよりも強いとわかった場合やその時，次の段階は，別のペットを飼うかどうかを決定することである。

　喪失の悲しみがとても大きいから，別のペットを完全に愛することができるか疑わしいのか。まだ痛みにさいなまれているなら，新しいペットという贈り物を完全に享受できる状態の人は誰もいないということか。なくしたものはほぼ間違いなく理想化されるものだが，亡くなったペットとの生活のあらゆる光景を思い出すことで，私たちは理想化せずに思い出して，適切に愛，悲しみ，怒り，そして他の感情を一つにすることができる。ペットを飼うことの報いは，犠牲より大きいのか。気持ちや意見を考慮すべき関係者はいるのか。たとえ，新しいペットを飼うという考えに基本的な合意があるとしても，どんな種類でいつ飼うのかといった詳細に関して，大きな隔たりが依然としてあるかもしれない。他人が考えることや望むことは，敏感にゆっくりと理解されるべきであり，プレッシャーをかけたり，罪悪感を与えたり，緊張させたりしないように注意すべきである。

　ペットを失うことに関する痛みは深刻であるかもしれないが，この痛みは多くの良いことを生み出す可能性がある。悲しみから立ち直る作業がうまくいくと，再び愛することができるようになり，次に，新しいペットへの愛情のために，将来失うというリスクを負うことができる。新しい関係性がもつ希望が，将来の痛みより価値があるとき，人々はもう二度とペットを飼わないという決心を再考する準備ができている。

おそらく，そのような変化への最大の障害は，まるで亡くなったペットを裏切るかのように新しい関係に投資することへの罪悪感である。亡くしたものを心から思う気持ちと，新しい関係に充足感を見いだすことを結び付けるのは，時に難しい。

ペットを飼ったことのある多くの人には，動物を飼わずに生活することなど想像しがたい。彼らにとって，ペットを亡くした後にペットを飼うと決めることはとても簡単だ。また中には，ペットがまだ生きている間に，動物は好きだが，このペットの後には，家を動物と共有しないと決めている人もいる。その人たちにとっても，その決定は簡単であるかもしれない。しかし，他の多くの人にとって，たぶんペットを飼ったことのある大多数にとっては，その意思決定の過程は複雑なものだ。心にとどめておくべき重要なことは，新しいペットを飼うことは，簡単だということだ。これから何年にもわたって動物をケアすると決めることが，本当の決定だ。

第２講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	beloved	最愛の
2	most likely	きっと，可能性がとても高い
3	surface	表面化する
4	soon enough	すぐに
5	subject	話題
6	practically	事実上，ほぼ
7	initial	最初の
8	grieve	深く悲しむ
9	evaluate	評価する
10	There is no point in ～ing.	～しても無駄だ
11	companionship	交際，交わり
12	attachment	愛情
13	assess	評価する，決定する
14	be consumed with	～にさいなまれる
15	inevitably	必ず
16	integrate	統合する
17	sacrifice	犠牲
18	in principle	原則として
19	tension	緊張
20	be involved in	～に関係する
21	release	解放する
22	in turn	次に
23	outweigh	～より価値がある
24	obstacle	障害
25	transition	変化
26	betray	裏切る
27	combine A with B	A を B と結び付ける
28	yearn for	～を切望する
29	fulfillment	充実
30	company	一緒にいること
31	majority	大多数
32	complicated	複雑な
33	keep O in mind	O を心に留める

第２講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

The idea of getting another animal following the death of a beloved pet is one that will most likely surface soon enough. This subject is practically taboo in the initial phase of grieving, when the permanence of the loss is only starting to sink in. Before long, however, the grieving person starts encountering the expectation to get over the loss. Getting over it is not always the point, and adopting a new pet is not always the answer. The period following the death of a pet is a good time to think and evaluate choices; there is certainly no point in rushing into action right away. If and when the longing for animal companionship proves stronger than the desire to avoid a new attachment, the next step is to assess getting another pet.

Is the ability to fully love another pet in doubt because the pain of the loss was so great? No one is in position to fully enjoy the gift of a new pet if he or she is still consumed with pain. Lost things almost inevitably become idealized, but by recalling all aspects of life with the lost pet we can remember beyond idealization and adequately integrate love, sadness, anger, and other feelings. Have the rewards of pet ownership been greater than the sacrifices? Are there other people involved whose feelings and opinions should be considered? Even if there is agreement in principle on the idea of getting a new pet, there may still be significant differences as to such details as what kind to get and when to get it. Finding out what others think and want should be done sensitively and slowly, taking care to avoid creating pressure, guilt and tension.

The pain involved in losing a pet can be severe, but this pain can produce many good things. Successful grief work releases the capacity to love again, which in turn enables us to risk future losses for the benefit of new attachments. When the promise of a new relationship outweighs the risk of future pain, people are ready to reconsider the decision never to have another pet. Probably the biggest obstacle to such a transition is guilt at investing in a new relationship as though it betrays the lost one. It is sometimes difficult to combine the deep yearning for what was lost with the search for fulfillment in a new relationship.

Many people who have had pets find it difficult to imagine living without the company of animals; for them the decision to adopt a pet following a loss is very easy. Others decide while their pets are still alive that they like animals but no longer wish to share their homes with them after this one. For them, too, the decision may be easy. But for many others, maybe the majority of former pet owners, the decision-making process is complicated. The important thing to keep in mind is that adopting a new pet is the easy part; choosing to care for the animal for years to come is the real decision.

第３講　　解答

＜解答＞

A.（ア）c　（イ）d　（ウ）b

B.（1）c　（3）d　（2）全訳の二重下線部を参照。

C.（1）b　（2）c　（3）d

＜全訳＞

太陽からの放射線は，地球の表面を暖め，それが次にその上の空気を暖め，そのせいで地球の温度が上昇する。地球の暖かい部分の上の空気は，周囲のより涼しい空気より速く上昇するので，後に気圧の低い空いたスペースが残され，そこにより多くの空気が流れ込み，場所を占める。そこで，風が生まれる。そしてそれが，天気の仕組みの本質だ。熱と気圧の違いが，サイクロンや低気圧，雷雨，ハリケーンを生み出し，全てが風によって地球の表面をくまなく吹き荒れる。

しかし，もし風が天気のエンジンなら，水は燃料だ。私たちの天気は，蒸気，液体，固体の氷としての水の絶え間ない相互作用から成る。雨，雪，嵐の形成される過程のように，非常に多くが，一つの状態から別の状態へと変化する水の分子次第なので，水が同時に三つ全ての状態で存在するのに，太陽からの距離がちょうど適切なところに地球があるとわかっても驚きではない。太陽系の惑星で唯一地球は，科学者が言う水の「三重点」にとても近い平均気温や気圧を有している。すなわち，水が三つ全ての物理的状態で存在できる温度や気圧の組み合わせを有しているのである。地球のこの特質のおかげで，私たちは生存できるのだ。

暖かい空気，乾燥した空気，冷たい空気，そして湿った空気，全てが異なる方法で機能して，空気を動かし天気のエンジンを操縦するのは，空気のそうした性質だ。明らかとは思えないかもしれないが，湿った空気は，乾いた空気ほどの密度がないので，常に乾いた空気よりも上に上昇する傾向にあるだろう。これはとても単純な物理学の一要素が原因だ。水の分子は，一つの酸素原子と二つの水素原子から成る（H_2O）。水素原子は存在するうちで最も小さく，最も軽い原子なので，水の分子は，乾燥した空気を構成する，酸素（O_2）や窒素（N_2）の分子のどちらよりもずっと軽い。湿った空気では，水蒸気の分子が，一対一で，酸素や窒素の分子の一部と置き換わっているので，一定体積の湿った空気は常に同体積の乾燥した空気よりも，多くの軽い分子を含む。それゆえ，それはより軽く，より密度が小さい。

暖かい空気が冷たい空気より密度が小さいのは，その空気が暖かいとき，全ての空気の分子がより活発で，より動き回り，より多くの空間を占める，すなわち，その空気が膨張することが理由だ。それゆえ，一定量の暖かい空気は，一定量の冷たい空気よりも単純に含む分子が少ないので，それはよりより密度が小さくなるだろう。

すなわち，もし暖かく湿った空気があるなら，それは上に向かうことになり，最も単純に言うと，私たちの多様な天気の形態の全てが，基本的には単一の行動しかしない。すなわち，空気が上昇し，その下に風が吹き込んでくるのだ。空気がさらに上昇すると，冷え込み，水蒸気は凝結して雲になり，雨となって降ってくる。ただそれだけのことだ。

第 3 講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	radiation	放射線
2	surface	表面
3	in turn	次に
4	slide	滑る
5	take one’s place	～の位置を占める
6	void	空間，空所
7	leave O behind	O を後に残す
8	fuel	燃料
9	consist of	～から成る
10	constant	絶え間ない
11	interplay	相互作用
12	vapor	蒸気
13	formation	形成
14	molecule	粒子，分子
15	combination	結合，組み合わせ
16	physical	物理的な
17	property	特質
18	obvious	明らかな
19	moist	湿った
20	dense	濃い，密度が大きい
21	be made up of	～から成る
22	oxygen	酸素
23	atom	原子
24	hydrogen	水素
25	nitrogen	窒素
26	replace	取って代わる
27	contain	含む
28	take up	占める
29	expand	広がる，膨張する
30	given	一定の
31	in short	すなわち
32	at one’s heart	基本的には
33	condense	凝縮する

第３講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

The radiation from the sun heats the surface of the Earth, which in turn heats the air above it, causing it to rise. Air above a warm part of the planet will rise faster than the surrounding cooler air, so more air slides in to take its place in the low-pressure void left behind. So wind is born. And that is the heart of the weather machine: heat and pressure differences bring cyclones, depressions, thunderstorms and hurricanes, all blown across the surface of the globe by the wind.

But if wind is the engine of the weather, water is the fuel. Our weather consists of a constant interplay of water as vapor, liquid and solid ice. Like the formation process of rain, snow and storm, so much depends on water molecules changing from one state to the other that it is not surprising to find that our planet lies at precisely the right distance from the sun for water to exist in all three states at the same time. Alone among the planets of the solar system, Earth has average temperature and pressure that are very close to what scientists call the ‘triple point’ of water — the combination of temperature and pressure at which water can exist in all three of its physical states. This property of our planet is one which allows us to exist.

Warm air, dry air, cold air and wet air all behave in different ways, and it is those qualities of air that make it move and drive the engine of the weather. Although it may not seem obvious, moist air is less dense than dry air, and so will always tend to rise above it. This is because of a very simple piece of physics. A water molecule is made up of one oxygen atom and two hydrogen atoms (H_2O). Because hydrogen atoms are the smallest and lightest atoms that exist, a molecule of H_2O is much lighter than a molecule of either oxygen (O_2) or nitrogen (N_2), which are what dry air consists of. In moist air, water-vapor molecules have replaced some of the oxygen or nitrogen molecules, one for one, so any given volume of moist air contains more lightweight molecules than does the same volume of dry air, and therefore it is lighter and less dense.

Warm air is less dense than cold air because, when they are warm, all air molecules are more active, move around more and take up more space —

the air expands. Thus a given volume of warm air will simply contain fewer molecules than that of cold air, so it will be less dense.

In short, if there is warm, moist air it is going to move up and, at its very simplest, all of our various forms of weather have that single action at their heart: the air rises, in comes the wind below; as the air rises further it cools, the water vapor condenses to cloud and down comes the rain. That's all there is to it.

第４講　解答

＜解答＞

(1) ②

18 世紀半ばに，イギリスの労働者が作っていた主な製品の一つは布で，特に綿布であった。

(2) ④

産業革命は，1750 年頃，イングランドで始まり，それから別のヨーロッパ諸国へと徐々に広がっていった。

(3) ①

ローマ神の支配者であり最も強力な神にちなんで名付けられ，ジュピターは太陽系の残り全ての惑星が合わさったものの二倍質量が大きい。

(4) ②

もし中世のヨーロッパ人がどういうわけか魔法のように 1700 年代初頭に移ってきたら，その人は人々が似たような方法で生活して働いているのを目にするだろう。

(5) ④

人間は海の広大さがどんな影響も出さずに廃棄物を吸収するとずっと信じていたけれども，私たちは今や海に投げ入れる全てのものが海を汚染しているとわかっている。

(6) ①

UNESCO は，人間に焦点を当てて，人権や民主主義の原則を尊重することに基づき，持続可能な開発の道を開くのに役立っている。

(7) ②

私は数学を教えてくれた高校の先生ほど影響力のある先生に出会ったことがない。

(8) ④

今日の人間は，動物性食品からタンパク質の約 20％を摂取しているけれども，

2050 年に生きていると予測されるさらに 20 億人の人々を養うのに，この数字をちょうど 5%に落とす必要があるかもしれないと，世界有数の水の専門家が警告している。

(9) ②

WHO は，予防できる病気にワクチンを打たない子供の 80%が，アフリカや東南アジアの 10 か国に暮らしていると述べている。

(10) ④

アラン・グッドマンは，アメリカの学生が世界の労働市場で成功するのに必要な技術を発達させないことを心配して，アメリカの教育者により多くの学生を海外に送る努力を強化するように求めた。

(11) ③

無数の雑誌や映画に登場したスケートボーダーに愛される，ロンドンのサウスバンクのコンクリート地帯は，閉鎖される予定だ。

(12) ②

ディズニーランドの花火を見る最高のスポットは，眠れる森の美女の城の前にあるメインストリートからで，ファンタジーランドの乗り物のほとんどが花火の最中に閉鎖されて，後になって再開される。

(13) ④

バドミントンは，ずっとテニスの陰に隠れて，後者としてのメディアの紹介や，テレビ放映や財政面が足りない。しかし，そのスポーツは，将来に楽観的なままである。

(14) ②

子どもが幼少期に環境から受ける印象は，知性の発達や性格に，とても根強く影響する。だから，子供時代の印象は，人が自然の美しさを楽しめるかどうかの原因となる。

(15) ③

フローレンス・ナイチンゲールの子供時代は，聖書に夢中になっていた。彼女の母

親が聖書を読み上げて，娘に聞かせるのは，毎朝行う最初のことだ。

（16）③

一流のゴルフクラブが議論を起こしている会員規則が，女性が会員に加われるように修正されるかどうかは，女性がクラブにもたらす利益の大きさ次第である。

（17）②

彼女は新法に反対した立法者を，偽善であると非難し，その人たちの決定は，実際に，特別な企業団体によるお金の冷静な計算に基づいていると言った。

（18）②

「科学」という言葉は，かつてはあらゆる科目の学習知識を意味していた。19 世紀になるまで，その意味は，自然界の典型的な研究には限定されていなかった。昔の科学者は，たいてい「自然哲学者」と呼ばれていた。

（19）①

マラソンの訓練のカギは，変化である。同じ単調なペースで，同じ距離を走るべきではありません。動機付けのためにも，5 キロ，10 キロ，20 キロのレースに取り組みなさい。

（20）④

私は友人との会話に没頭していたが，娘を注意深く見ていると，ブランコで遊びたがっていることに気付いた。

（21）①

彼女は芸術の正式の訓練を受けてはいないけれども，日本の女性の絵画でとても有名になった。

（22）③

アメリカのトウモロコシ畑の 90％以上が，遺伝子組み換え食品を栽培するのに現在使用されている。

（23）③

近代後期社会で宗教が絶えず重要であることが現代の理論のほとんどと矛盾するということには，多くの要因がある。

（24）①

伝染病から生まれる脅威の扱いほど，現代の医療技術が不十分であることが明らかになる分野はない。数人の医師が，伝染病が流行した時にネズミが穴から出てくることに気付いたが，それを病気とは関連付けなかった。

復習テスト　　　　解答

＜第 1 講＞

1. ④	2. ①	3. ③	4. ②	5. ③
6. ④	7. ②	8. ③	9. ①	10. ②

復習テスト　解答

<第 2 講>

1. ③　2. ②　3. ④　4. ①　5. ③

6. ④　7. ④　8. ③　9. ④

復習テスト　解答

<第 3 講>

1. ③	2. ④	3. ②	4. ④	5. ④
6. ①	7. ③	8. ④	9. ④	

復習テスト　解答

＜第４講＞

1. ④ → grows

2. ③ → major

3. ① → In spite of

4. ③ → see

5. ③ → played

6. ④ → for

7. ③ → into account

8. ③ → any

9. ① → What

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